THE U.F.O. Investigator

FACTS ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS)

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AF ADMITS KEEPING UFO REPORTS FROM PUBLIC

Taped Intelligence Statements Prove Cover-Up

In one of the strangest AF interviews on record, the Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center has now admitted hiding the crucial Project "Grudge" UFO report by stamping it "Secret." This surprising ATIC admission, made at Dayton on June 1, completely disproves repeated censorship denials by AF Headquarters.

At the same time, in an even more puzzling contradiction, the Center flatly denied serious UFO incidents previously confirmed by AF HQ and even by ATIC itself.

In its June 1 statements, ATIC denied any knowledge of the tragic Kinross case (two AF men lost in a UFO chase); the Capt. Ryan airliner-UFO pursuit; AF evaluation of the Utah pictures; AF firing on UFOs, and other well-known, documented cases as described later. One of the most curious reversals involved the Central Intelligence Agency. Contradicting earlier denials that the CIA was involved in the UFO investigation, ATIC admitted that the secret agency had a supervisory connection in regard to AF press statements--in effect, an admission that the CIA controls the censorship.

Most of the ATIC statements were tape-recorded by magazine writer Harold Salkin, at Dayton. The ATIC denials also were witnessed by a Washington radio producer, Richard Vaughn of WTTG, who was seeking material for a documentary UFO program. The dual interview, begun on May 31, had been arranged by AF HQ, and the AF had flown the two men to Dayton. The official answers to their questions were given by Deputy Chief of Intelligence Theodore Hieatt, Lt. Col. Spencer Whedon, and Maj. Robert Friend, of Project Blue Book, which coordinates the UFO investigation.

As will be shown later, suppression of the Project Grudge report is highly significant, since this early AF document proves recent AF claims untrue. But to NICAP members unfamiliar with the early investigation, ATIC denials of well-known cases may seem more important.

Speaking for the record, the three ATIC officers answered specific questions as listed below. (Tape-recorded

(see next column)

SENATOR JOHNSON ORDERS UFO WATCH

Subcommittee Examining NICAP Evidence

Senator Lyndon Johnson, majority leader and vice presidential nominee, has directed the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee to keep a close watch on UFO developments, including the conduct and conclusions of Air Force investigations. (Sen. Johnson is chairman of the subcommittee, which operates under the Senate Armed Services Committee).

The senator revealed these instructions after receiving a confidential NICAP digest of documented evidence.

"At my direction," Sen. Johnson told NICAP, "the staff of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee is keeping a close watch over new developments in this field, with standing instructions to report to me any recent significant sightings of unidentified flying objects along with an analysis of the conduct and conclusions of the Air Force investigation of each such sighting."

In addition to Sen. Johnson, the NICAP digest of evidence -- key cases and documented proof of censorship -- has been submitted confidentially to other members of Congress who have shown serious interest in the UFO problem. One Democratic senator, who previously stated he would not oppose Congressional hearings, has now asked the AF for a statement on this documented evidence and NICAP's warning that the secrecy is dangerous.

The digest report to Members of Congress was labeled confidential because it contained a detailed "blueprint" of how America's enemies might exploit USAF contradictions in regard to UFOs. For obvious reasons, this section will be omitted here. The rest of the documented evidence given to Members of Congress is indicated below. Only a sample of the material can be shown, but the complete document proves beyond any reasonable doubt that:

1. The UFOS are intelligently controlled machines superior to any known earth-made devices.
2. The USAF knows these facts and has kept the truth from Congress, the press and the public.

Following is a resume by sections, except for confidential Section V.

Section I. A partial list of NICAP officials and members agreeing on the need for prompt Congressional action. Examples: Rev. Albert Baller; Col. J. Bryan, III, USAFR; Newscaster Frank Edwards; Col. R. B. Emerson, USAR; Maj. Dewey Fournet, USAFR, former Pentagon monitor of the AF UFO project; Vice Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, former Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Lt. Col. Jim McAshan, USAFR; and over 200 other technically trained members, officers in Army, Navy, AF, USMC, and responsible citizens in all 50 States.

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and certified ATIC answers are in NICAP's possession.)

Q. In the Kinross case, where an AF F-89 jet disappeared chasing a UFO, what was the conclusion? Any trace of jet or bodies found?

A. No such case known to ATIC. (Also denied by AF HQ spokesman, Maj. L. J. Tacker, in letter to NICAP member Richard Levine, 16 May 1960).

Recorded facts: On Nov. 23, 1953, the loss of an F-89 from Kinross AFB was confirmed to Associated Press by Truax AFB with this official statement: "The plane was tracked by radar until it merged with an object 70 miles off Keweenaw Point in upper Michigan." Crew listed by Truax AFB were Lt. Felix Moncla, Jr., pilot, and Lt. R. R. Wilson, radar officer. Letters from Moncla relatives confirming the case, indicating disbelief in AF explanations given them, on file at NICAP. Loss of jet and crew also confirmed at AF HQ, Nov. 1953, by Capt. Robert White, PIO (Public Information Officer).

Q. What conclusion in the Gulf of Mexico case, Dec. 6, 1952, where three groups of UFOs were seen and radar-tracked by the crew of an AF B-29 bomber, and a very large object was tracked at over 9,000 m.p.h. after one group of UFOs had merged with it?

A. No such case known.

Recorded facts: In October, 1953, an AF Intelligence report citing the above details was officially released to Look Magazine and published with this ATIC conclusion: "All possibilities were checked for known aerial phenomena, with negative results. Conclusion: Unknown." (Also officially released to present NICAP director).

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The UFO INVESTIGATOR

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Donald E. Keyhoe, Director and Editor
Richard Hall, Secretary and Associate Editor

NOTICE FROM DIRECTOR

To NICAP's members: I am very sorry that this issue has been delayed, partly because of my illness. We expect to publish the following issue on schedule. It will include the latest reactions of members of Congress to NICAP's evidence, also the official U.S. Navy stand regarding the "Brazil pictures," declared a hoax by the Air Force.

Donald E. Keyhoe

Senator Johnson (Cont.)

Section II. Documented, verified UFO cases concealed, denied or falsely explained by the AF. Examples: The Kinross case—two AF officers and F-89 jet lost in a UFO chase; the April 8, 1956 airliner chase of a UFO by AF orders; the 1958 report of an AF transport pilot indicating his plane was "shot at" in a UFO encounter, and crew opinion that the strange "bursts" or explosions near the transport were linked with previous disappearances of AF planes in this Pacific area.

Section III. Documented proof that AF denials of secrecy are untrue. Examples: Feb. 23, 1958 AF letter admitting that dissemination of UFO information is against AF policy and Air Force Regulation 200-2. Letter to NICAP by Acting Commandant of the Coast Guard, 1958, stating that release of UFO reports is prohibited by Federal law. (Espionage Act.)

Section IV. Well-known documented cases explained away by AF. Examples: Washington 1952 visual-and-radar report by FAA; 1957 Oxnard AFB case (verified by CAA radar); 1952 jet chase by AF Wing Commander, Col. D.J. Blakeslee.

Section V. Specific dangers of secrecy and how AF contradictions could be exploited. Confidential.

Section VI. Additional AF contradictions, verified cases which could be linked with V. Examples: Secrecy orders; admission by AF Inspector General that UFOs are "serious business;" Project Grudge admissions, contradicted by AF Special Report 14.

(see next column)

ATIC (Continued)

Q. What was the AF conclusion after evaluation of the 1952 Utah pictures? (A daylight motion picture of a UFO formation over Tremonton, Utah.)

A. The AF had nothing to do with that. It was a Navy program; they found the objects were seagulls.

Recorded facts: Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt, Proj. Blue Book chief 1951-53, confirmed in his "Report on UFOs," 1956, that the Utah film was evaluated for weeks by the AF Photo Reconnaissance Laboratory, that a hoax was ruled out, that no explanation was found by the AF experts. Ruppelt also revealed that after a long evaluation at the Navy Photo-Interpretation Center Navy experts concluded the objects were under intelligent control. A planned AF press release (photostat in NICAP files) stated the unknown objects could not be: Balloons, aircraft, or birds. Queried by Sen. Francis Case in 1954, AF first denied, then admitted that this press release was prepared but not given out. (Letter by General Joe W. Kelly to Sen. Case in NICAP files.)

Q. Has any AF pilot reported that his plane was attacked or dangerously approached by a UFO?

A. No official record.

(see next column)

NICAP membership, including the UFO INVESTIGATOR and bulletins, is $5.00 per year. See address on this page.

Sections VII and VIII. Plan to place on public record documented NICAP evidence proving UFOs could not be built by any nation on earth—this to serve as a stopgap until the AF can be ordered to reveal its hidden proof and identical conclusion. NICAP's evidence, offered to Congress, includes completely documented visual, photographic and radar reports proving that: A. The UFOs are intelligently controlled devices. B. They were observing the earth during World War II, and apparently before, intermittently. C. Their swift maneuvers and fantastic speeds, recorded by theodolite, timing devices and radar triangulation prove they far surpass any earth-made craft existing or planned.

* * * * * * *

It is extremely important that NICAP's documented UFO evidence be put on record immediately by members of Congress. Please write your Senators and Congressmen and urge them to support this NICAP plan, individually or jointly. Stress this key point: That putting this proof on public record will block any false claims about UFOs by an enemy nation. Letters urging this step may also be sent to Sen. Lyndon Johnson, Washington 25, D.C.

Recorded facts: On the night of Dec. 4, 1952, an AF pilot at Laredo AFB, Texas, reported a dangerously close head-on pass by a UFO; its actions frightened him into cutting off his lights and hastily landing. Intelligence report with ATIC statement officially released to **Look magazine** and published in Oct. 1953. (Same report released to present NICAP Director by AF HQ, January 1953.)

Q. Have AF pilots ever shot at, or ever been ordered to fire at UFOs?

A. No case on record.

Recorded facts: On April 8, 1955, AF jets fired on a UFO circling a balloon near Rockford, Ill. Missing the UFO, the jets set the balloon on fire. (Confirmed by GOC spotters, including J.C. Gregory, Rockford Civil Defense official.) On Dec. 30, 1949, the following statement was made by spokesman Maj. Jeremiah Boggs, USAF Intelligence, with the approval of General Sory Smith, Director of AF Public Information, who was present: At first the AF was so anxious to bring down a UFO for examination that pilots were told to get one by any means possible. Some pilots, Boggs added, had fired on UFOs for this reason.

Q. What conclusion in the Captain Ryan case? (The AF-ordered chase of a UFO on April 8, 1956, by an American Airlines Convair carrying passengers.)

A. No such case on record.

Recorded facts: Admission of the UFO chase, by AF orders via Griffiss AFB, in tape-recorded statements by Capt. Raymond Ryan and co-pilot, First Officer Richard Neff. (Tape and transcript at NICAP.) Admission that ATIC knew of the case was made to Washington news correspondent Bulkley Griffin at Dayton in 1958.

In addition, about 20 other contradictions were made by the ATIC officers during the Salkin-Vaughn interview. These included: 1. A claim that the "Brazil picture" was a hoax. (See separate story.) 2. A reversal of AF denials that no fragment of a UFO was ever found. ATIC admitted receiving a cellophane bag sent with fragments found at Crownsville, Md., Nov. 13, 1957, after witnesses saw a strange object explode above the area. (Army Intelligence retrieved the metallic fragments, checked the ground with Geiger counters.) ATIC claimed, on June 1, 1960, that the fragments disappeared or evaporated, that the bag was found empty on arrival.) 3. ATIC insistence that AF pilots are free to talk. (This is contrary to specific orders in AF Reg. 200-2, stating that they may talk by direction only, on a need-to-know basis.)

4. An admission that a previous ATIC answer was false. In Look, Oct. 1953, the AF confirmed that two encounters with a high-speed UFO, which

(continued on page 3)

UFO PHOTO CERTIFIED BY BRAZILIAN NAVY LABELED A HOAX BY USAF

In an unparalleled action involving a friendly foreign government, the U.S. Air Force has labeled as a hoax a UFO photograph released by the President of Brazil and certified as genuine by the Brazilian Navy Ministry.

The hoax claim was first stated by ATIC, on June 1. (See detailed ATIC interview.) Afterward, in answer to a NICAP query, the AF UFO spokesman, Lt. Col. L.J. Tacker, stated in writing that the Brazilian Trindade Isle sighting had been evaluated by the U.S. Navy and "determined to be a hoax."

To date, neither the Navy Photo Interpretation Center, Naval Intelligence nor the Navy Public Information office have unearthed any official record of the Brazilian photo evaluation, according to their statements to NICAP.

In previous official statements, Lt. Col. Tacker and other AF spokesmen have repeatedly said that the AF has sole jurisdiction in UFO investigations. Specifically, Tacker has insisted that no other Government agency has ever assisted the AF in UFO research or evaluations. Under the circumstances, the AF claim would seem to require not only Navy confirmation but an explanation of:

1. Why the AF felt it necessary to evaluate a photograph released by the head of a friendly nation.

2. Why this evaluation was not done by an AF photographic laboratory.

3. Why, and by what authority, the AF required the Navy to take on this ticklish job.

This AF attack, almost certain to cause resentment in Brazil's official circles, followed soon after a nationwide TV showing of the Brazilian photograph on the Dave Garroway program. Apparently the AF felt impelled to denounce this important evidence, even risking Latin American displeasure, to maintain its public claims that the UFOs are only illusions.

Since February, 1958, when the official Brazilian report was made public, the USAF has avoided a showdown on this photographic proof of UFO reality. Too many high Brazilian officials had certified, after careful laboratory tests, that the UFO photo was authentic. Among them were the Brazilian Navy Gen. Secretary, Adm. Gerson de Macedo Soares; the Navy Minister, Adm. Alves Camera; and Capt. Carlos Alberto Bacellar, the C.O. of the Navy Oceanographic Post at the Isle of Trindade, where this daytime UFO sighting took place.

(see next column)

ATIC (Cont.)

showed rotating lights, had been reported by an Air Force Colonel—a distinguished wing commander. ATIC 1953 explanation: The veteran pilot was misled by the planet Jupiter. (This ignored radar-tracking of the object, shown to be only a few miles distant.) Reversing on June 1, 1960, after its public implication that the wing commander was incompetent, ATIC admitted this sighting never had been solved. 5. A claim that the famous 1952 Washington UFO sightings on radar were only "weather" radar blips. On June 1, after "rechecking," ATIC admitted UFOs had been seen by pilots, airport tower operators. 6. A claim that the AF had returned a UFO movie to owner Ralph G. Mayher. (AF had previously denied ever having the Mayher film, though former UFO Project monitor, Maj. Dewey Fournet, has confirmed that it was received and sent to ATIC.)

7. A denial that the so-called "space ship" encountered by Eastern Airlines Capt. Chiles and co-pilot, 1948, had "rocked" the airliner as it swerved away. (AF official press report, April 27, 1949, confirmed the airliner had been rocked—tantamount to proof that the UFO was a material object moving at high speed.)

(see next column)

Brazil Picture (Cont.)

In addition, numerous eye-witness reports by Brazilian Navy officers and crewmen were on official record; scores aboard the survey ship Almirante Saldanha had watched the strange flying object maneuver over Trindade at noonday.

On June 1, 1960, sixteen days after the Garroway program displayed the UFO picture, the Brazilian photograph was called a hoax by officers at ATIC (Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center), at Dayton.

This incredible AF slur on responsible Brazilian officials—completely contrary to recorded facts—is now being repeated to anyone who inquires about the Brazilian picture—including members of Congress and the press. In the firm belief that this Air Force policy should be changed immediately, to avoid further affront to our friends and allies, NICAP will present the documented facts on the case to Congress after a further check with the U.S. Navy to determine what role, if any, it played in releasing the hoax conclusion. Details will be covered in the next bulletin.

The Project Grudge Report

The Project Grudge report includes official AF Cases Nos. 1-244 and covers the AF investigation from 1947 to late in '49. On Dec. 30, 1949, a copy was temporarily declassified at the Pentagon—apparently an error during the excitement after True Magazine's story that the flying saucers were real, and interplanetary. This report was seen by several newsmen and writers, and copied by a few, including NICAP's present director, before it was withdrawn.

The following key points were made public at the time when the Project Grudge report was still available and unclassified:

1. The majority of sightings describe disc-shaped objects, apparently metallic, their diameters roughly ten times their thickness. Some reports describe the top as having a "turtleback" (or dome—NICAP). The discs are capable of high speed, high acceleration and swift maneuvers. They are seen both singly and in formations. (NICAP note: This absolutely refutes the claim in the AF Special Blue Book Report released Oct. 25, 1955, which is still quoted as the AF "bible" on UFOs: It has been impossible to build a model of a flying saucer because none of the reports have agreed on details)

2. The second most numerous reports describe cigar-shaped or rocket-shaped objects, similar to a V-2. They also are capable of high speed, acceleration, and fast maneuvers.

3. The third group covers lighted objects seen at night, sometimes singly, sometimes in formations. The lights appear to come from a high-intensity source. Same capability as to speeds, acceleration and maneuvers.

4. A concluding Project Grudge statement emphasizes that because of our nuclear bomb and space-rocket tests we are likely "at this time above all" to be observed by space visitors concerned over possible aggression by earth races.

Since the Project Grudge report could explode later AF claims, it has been hidden from Congress and the press since 1954, but this could not be proved. Now that ATIC has admitted the report is secret, the facts are being presented to appropriate Congressional committees. Every effort will be made to force this issue into the open before the August session is ended.

* * * * * * *

All NICAP members are urged to show this article and the Congressional evidence story to local newspaper editors and newscasters. Also, please write your Senators and Congressmen, enclosing this issue if you wish, asking their serious consideration of NICAP's plan to end the secrecy dangers.

T-H-I-S I-S A-N E-M-E-R-G-E-N-C-Y !

We are very close to an important Congressional break, but we urgently need your help to put it over at this short August session.

Sen. Johnson's order for a close watch on UFOs, revealed by NICAP and confirmed in the corrected Aug. 5 UPI story, has caused a sudden new interest in Congress. In addition, there is increasing support among the 31 legislators who received NICAP's Confidential Digest of Documented UFO Evidence.

"I knew we weren't getting the full story," one Congressman stated, "but this confidential report startled me. Put that evidence in the hands of every Member of Congress and you'll jolt enough of them to get action. Even in this short session, you'll probably get a quick inquiry, enough to prove that important facts have been hidden."

Originally, we had planned to send the confidential report to all legislators. Also, some 500 copies (with the confidential items, including the "blueprint" of a possible Soviet trick, deleted) were to go to leading newspapers, radio and TV networks, selected commentators and columnists and influential citizens believed likely to support NICAP if they knew the hidden facts.

This crucial plan had to be dropped—because of the cost. Only 31 photo-copies of the 10-page digest reached Capitol Hill.

It is vitally important that we cover ALL of Congress—and at least the most influential news outlets. To do this we must have extra funds immediately.

The director has already borrowed to help NICAP, but it was hoped a large enough advance could be secured on his new book; however, this proved impossible because the lack of publicity has prevented any wide sales.

To help out in this crisis, two NICAP members have loaned funds to send the delayed July-August issue first class (instead of by slower mail) so members can learn quickly of this emergency.

"I had no idea NICAP had battled in the red these three years," one of the two men told us. "Probably most members think as I did, that with 4,000 members at $5 a year you have no real problems."

Unfortunately, this picture is entirely wrong. In 1959, the total of renewals and new memberships was under 1800, and NICAP income failed to meet even sharply pared expenses. All original $15 members (1956) and $7.50 members (1957 and part of '58) received long extensions when the fee was reduced to $5. Also, ALL members have had automatic extensions to make up for fewer issues per year. So that even with some 4000 actual members, the necessary extensions reduce our income to an equivalent of about 1800 paid memberships per year.

In order to make the situation clear to all members, here are the main facts:

In 1957, when the present director was appointed, NICAP was seriously in debt. Gradually, we have paid most of these debts. Rent was cut $75 by moving to a less desirable office, and other costs were reduced.

Here is the rundown for 1959: Rent, $1275; printing, $2760.97; postage, $465.10; duplicating machine, $119.80; Federal taxes—withholding and FICA—$431.88; D.C. property tax and withholding taxes, $28.94; copyrights, $12; space maps (used as membership-drive bonuses), $60; card-file, $60.58; D.C. Unemployment tax, $30; telephone and telegrams, $269.03; typewriter repairs, $6.85; office supplies, $84.51; water service, $57.45; towel service, $6; payments on Dictaphone, $203.18; payments on typewriter, $180.30; purchases of miscellaneous supplies, transportation to printers and appointments, $40.25; mailman at Christmas, $5; pay to Elizabeth Kendall, part-time stenographic and recording work at night, $455; janitor, $142; Richard Hall, Secretary and Associate Editor, $2950; Donald E. Keyhoe, Director and Editor, $2172.06. (Mr. Hall worked overtime, many nights and week-ends, and he has stuck with NICAP, despite offers of far better jobs. These payments to the secretary and the director are lower than those paid to typists and messengers in low-grade government jobs. Both have had to use up their own funds to enable NICAP to operate. The only other workers at NICAP are a few volunteers who occasionally help us in their spare time.)

Income in 1959 was $11, 409.88, including contributions from a small number of members. Total bills, $11, 895; deficit, $485.12, plus more than $1500 owed to the printer (on a pay-when-you-can basis), $320 in deferred taxes, and the balance due on a typewriter, the dictaphone, and office supplies.

Three times since January 1957, NICAP was almost forced, because of finances, to suspend operations. Each time, it was saved by last-minute aid from a few members.

Sometimes, working under this financial pressure, we have wondered if enough members cared about NICAP's battle to justify the constant strain and worry. But we still believe most members joined NICAP to help end UFO secrecy and learn the facts—that they simply have not realized the often desperate need for support.

As we have stated before, all this could be ended quickly—with issues printed on time, vital projects pushed through—IF THE MAJORITY WOULD RECRUIT JUST ONE NEW MEMBER EACH. But less than 10% have ever responded. As a result:

1. The important plan to send NICAP publications to all Members of Congress, leading newspapers and broadcasters has been blocked.

2. Lack of clerical help has kept the director and Mr. Hall on routine but necessary work, delaying important contacts in Congress. For the same reason, crucial UFO case investigations have been delayed, also promotion work with editors, newscasters, etc. Frequent requests by radio stations for taped NICAP information are unfilled because we lack the necessary recorder and tapes. Similarly, special news stories requested by magazines, columnists, small town papers, are delayed or postponed—they would require the full-time work of the director or Mr. Hall.

3. Our membership drives have dwindled because of insufficient help and because postage requirements were too large.

4. Answers to hundreds of letters are delayed indefinitely for lack of office help, sometimes losing us members and good information sources.

All this could be reversed quickly if our financial worries were ended. But for this problem, we could long ago have reached our present advance in Congress. With quick action we can still force a break this year.

We dislike to print this long—and blunt—explanation of our problems. But the present emergency forced it.

PLEASE GIVE US YOUR BACKING QUICKLY—THROUGH RENEWALS OR A DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS—SO WE CAN FINISH NICAP's JOB. At the very least, help us rush NICAP's documented evidence to every Member of Congress, to leading papers and broadcasting stations. Don't let us lose this gain on Capitol Hill!

SIGHTINGS INCREASE AS MARS APPROACHES EARTH

As we go to press, UFO reports are pouring into NICAP headquarters, indicating a sharp increase of sightings in July. Beginning late in June, brightly lighted maneuvering UFOs, singly and in formations, have been reported over American cities and towns. The increase coincides with the beginning of the approach of Mars toward opposition with the earth in December.

The presently unevaluated reports include the sighting of a huge cigar-shaped UFO over the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, July 19; a series of sightings of glowing red UFOs in the area of St. Louis, Mo., July 19-21, reported by Illinois Unit#1 Subcommittee and St. Louis members; and a swarm of vari-colored UFOs July 31, around Los Angeles, California. On June 22, also in San Francisco, an elliptical UFO with a moving spot of intensely bright either on or near its surface, was seen about 8:15 a.m. by Jay Rees, a teacher. The UFO hovered in sight for about 7 seconds before vanishing suddenly.

Other recent sightings:

March 31; North Atlantic—A maneuvering UFO was observed by the Third Officer of the Swedish M.V. Avafors about 7:00 p.m. (EST) at longitude 63° 30' W. off New York City. The UFO was first seen bearing 270° (west of the ship, toward the city) at an altitude of 22°, magnitude -2. It moved horizontally in a southerly direction, curved upward toward the belt of the constellation Orion, then downward below the belt toward Sirius (the bright star roughly aligned with the belt), and finally disappeared bearing 220° (SSW) altitude 15°. The UFO moved very slowly, decreasing in brilliance, and was visible for three minutes.

Note: Further investigation by NICAP has disclosed that the UFO seen April 1 in Raleigh, N.C. (See May NICAP Special Bulletin) probably was a giant Space Agency balloon launched from the Wallops Island research center. The time, direction, and general appearance coincide with the balloon launched that date at 6:55 p.m. (EST).

April 6; Logootee, Indiana—A large yellow-red UFO which crossed the highway from north to south ahead of his car was reported by John V. Hand, a civilian employee (GS-11) of the Navy. Mr. Hand, an engineering technician, said the UFO travelled slowly, leaving no exhaust and making no audible sound. The UFO was elongated horizontally and roughly elliptical in shape. It was seen in a clear sky between dusk and nightfall, and remained visible for 10-15 seconds. The Naval Station reported the sighting to the Air Force.

(see next column)

May 4; Bedford, Mass.—A dark red spherical UFO was observed in the eastern sky about 9:15 p.m. (EDT) by Charles S. Oates, chief technician at Charles Hayden Planetarium in Boston, and his wife. The sphere was sighted shortly after Oates saw two bright white lines appear and disappear quickly, one after the other, in the same area of the sky. The UFO appeared at an elevation of about 50° in the east, near the constellation Bootes. It pulsated from red to white to red. While Oates tried to call other members of the Planetarium staff, his wife watched the object, which vanished suddenly after about five minutes.

May 7; Ovando, Montana—Gerald Kincel, a former naval air gunner, and his uncle sighted a large orange spherical UFO hovering just above the highway while driving on Route 20. After about 30 seconds, the object suddenly took off and sped out of sight in about two seconds.

Astronomers Sight UFO; Foreign Reports Increase

A strange white, triangular UFO was observed for two minutes May 22 by astronomers at Palma Observatory on the Spanish Mediterranean Island of Majorca. First seen at 9:33 a.m., the UFO was about one-fourth the size of the full moon and spun on its own axis while holding a steady course. The observatory said it was not a satellite, aircraft or balloon. A TWX message on the sighting was sent to Washington. The Majorca sighting was one of several from foreign sources in recent weeks.

Two days later, near Ocumare del Tuy, Venezuela, May 24, a large group of people including a doctor, a topographer, and a policeman, saw a UFO land, according to a report in the newspaper El Universal (Caracas) May 25. Three UFOs—one large oval object preceeded by two smaller ones—were seen descending in formation. The large UFO landed on the slope of a hill. Investigators later found that tall weeds had been flattened and scorched in a diamond-shaped pattern at the landing site. (It was not reported whether anyone saw the UFO take off again.)

June 8; New York City—A luminous bluish elliptical UFO moving at high speed was seen from mid-town Manhattan by Lee Ball, a biochemist, about 3:45 a.m. The UFO, which "seemed to be enveloped in a bluish nebulous mist through which dark, vertical parallel markings were visible," appeared to be about 4° in length (about 8 times the diameter of the full moon). It appeared about 10° below and to the east of Polaris (the North Star) and moved in a westerly direction, travelling about 15° before disappearing from view.

(see next column)

June 24; Atlantic Ocean—Two UFO sightings between 7:15 and 7:30 p.m. (EST) were reported to the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office by ships at sea. The first report, about 7:20 p.m., came from the Finnish M.V. Korsholma in longitude 50° 35' W, off Cape Hatteras, N.C. The "clearly visible" UFO was surrounded by a sharp halo, and at intervals directed a sharp ray of light straight downward. The UFO maintained a steady altitude of 60° and moved from SW to due south, visible about 5 minutes.

The second report, about 7:30 p.m., was made by the Master of the American S.S. Santa Sofia, in long. 63° 24' W, near the Virgin Isles in the West Indies. The UFO was described as "a fast moving bright object... similar to a star...surrounded by bright white smoke and glare." Visible for two minutes, the UFO appeared stationary at first, bearing 340° (NNW) at an altitude of 75°, then curved eastward at high speed. The line of sight in both cases passes near Florida; however, no major U.S. space launchings were made on that date according to Space Agency listings.

June 25; Akron, Ohio—Jack B. Davis, a former member of Army Intelligence, reported watching a bright, star-like UFO flash overhead about 12:25 a.m. and drop out of sight over the horizon. That night, in Tucson, Arizona, a bright red object moving slowly across the face of the moon was reported by numerous people about an hour after sunset.

July 2; Maiquetia, Venezuela— The crew of a Venezuelan airline Super Constellation which arrived in the morning from Spain, announced that their plane had been followed for twenty minutes by a strange lighted UFO. The UFO was first noted at 3:00 a.m. while the plane was at 10,000 feet, a few hours away from the airport. After paralleling the plane on an apparent intercept course for twenty minutes, the UFO suddenly shot away at terrific speed, the pilot told newsmen.

July 22; Kennebunkport, Maine— The editor of the Weekly Star, John N. Cole, after receiving a report that a UFO was hovering over the city, went outdoors with another observer and saw the object, clearly visible in the SE sky at night. The report came from Miss Barbara Storer, who had been studying the UFO through binoculars for twenty minutes. "It is a round object," she said, "and looks black...There is light shining from inside it, looking as if it comes from cross-shaped openings." Light also came from the top and bottom of the UFO, she said, as it moved slowly NE. Cole said the UFO appeared to be brighter than any star, and its white light waxed and waned in intensity.

STRANGE HOLLYWOOD SIGHTING PROBED BY LOS ANGELES SUBCOMMITTEE

On the nights of Feb. 5 and 6, 1960, a round flying object, plainly visible because of its red glow, appeared at a low altitude over Hollywood, Calif. On the second night, as groups in the streets watched, a flash of blue-white light, accompanied by a loud explosion, came from the hovering device.

At the same time, a cloud of smoke formed and the red light disappeared. Then an aluminum-colored, tubular object shot upward, disappearing at high speed.

Though these two sightings were fully substantiated by police and other observers, the Air Force denied receiving any reports. During a four month's careful investigation by the Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee (LANS), no conventional answer could be found.

The Subcommittee investigation was headed by its Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Idabel Epperson. Dozens of witnesses, including police officers and an amateur astronomer, were located through a newspaper notice and by canvassing the sighting area, block by block. In addition, LANS checked with the U.S. Weather Bureau, airports, aircraft companies and other agencies, systematically ruling out balloons, planes, helicopters and familiar natural phenomena.

In its detailed report, LANS established these facts: The UFO, showing a distinct round shape, appeared on both nights at about 11:15 p.m. Visible until after midnight, it followed approximately the same course both times, sometimes hovering about 1000 feet above the observers (established by triangulation.) After the explosive sound and appearance of the tubular device on Feb. 6, the red-lighted UFO reappeared at a higher altitude. This was confirmed by L.A. police officers Ray Lopez and Daniel Jaffee, who saw the flash of light and smoke after hearing the explosion.

Though most of the witnesses were awed or excited, there was no panic. However, some were worried about possible radioactivity, after seeing the mushroom-like smoke cloud. Despite this, and the safety question involved in such a low-altitude incident, there is no record of action by the FAA, the Civil Aeronautics Board, or any local officials. Whether they actually assumed a conventional answer because of constant AF debunking of UFOs is not known. It is more probable they kept silent at AF request, since it would be difficult to explain away this well-witnessed sighting.

NICAP is indebted to Mrs. Epperson and the other Subcommittee members for their initiative and perseverance

(see next column)

New Astronomy Adviser Urges Tracking of UFOs

A former member of the Smithsonian satellite tracking program, in accepting a position as NICAP Adviser, has urged a "long overdue" examination of UFOs by scientists and an attempt to gather scientific data through instrumentation. Walter N. Webb, lecturer in astronomy at the Charles Hayden Planetarium in Boston, also endorsed the need for NICAP to challenge the official policy and point up the serious nature of UFOs. His statement follows:

"After eight years of carefully and objectively studying the UFO problem, I have reached but one conclusion as to the nature of the phenomenon. Based on the observations of trained observers, my investigations of sighting reports, and finally on my own personal sightings, it is my belief that UFOs are not only real and solid objects but also spacecraft manned and operated by a highly advanced civilization from another planet.

"Official U.S. Air Force policy seems to be to explain away good UFO sightings or keep silent about them. This policy has resulted in some preposterous explanations such as the "ball lightning" answer for the Levelland, Texas, case in 1957, which was an outright disregard of the known facts. I feel the public is not being given the straight story on UFOs.

"I believe the UFO problem must win scientific acceptance. A sincere effort to examine and evaluate the matter by our men of science is certainly demanded and long overdue. We need precise measurements of the elusive objects, measurements which could be obtained by tracking devices, special cameras, and radiation detection equipment.

"Until our scientists do adopt a more positive approach toward UFOs, it will be up to civilian groups like NICAP to continue their own studies and to boldly challenge the Air Force's questionable UFO policies. I have become an Adviser to NICAP because I think it is in the best position of any group to make the importance of the UFO problem known, and I welcome the opportunity to assist NICAP in its research and investigations."

LOS ANGELES SUBCOMMITTEE (Cont.)

during this long investigation. Their success proves the value of the Subcommittee network for uncovering and documenting vital information which otherwise would be buried or forgotten. A report of this case will be added to the evidence sent to Congress.

"HIDDEN" UFO REPORTS GIVEN NICAP

Dozens of earlier UFO reports, withheld by witnesses or unpublicized for other reasons, have now been released to NICAP, mainly as a result of our appeal published in the June issue of Argosy Magazine. Among the sightings reported by trained observers was a case certified by former AF Maj. Ronald A. Veeder; a low altitude UFO operation seen by pilots and Ground Observer Corps observers; and a report by a member of the British Astronomical Association.

The report from Mr. Veeder was obtained for NICAP by Walter N. Webb, lecturer in astronomy for the Charles Hayden Planetarium in Boston. (Mr. Webb has recently become a NICAP special adviser. See separate story.)

The sighting, as reported to Otis AFB, occurred on Oct. 12, 1957. Witnesses included three members of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution—Ronald A. Veeder, Capt. Scott Bray of the fishing-boat Atlantic and Capt. Eugene Mysona of the Bear. With these three were two fliers from Charleston, S.C., one an AF jet pilot. All five men were aboard Veeder's boat, the Sport Fisherman, near Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The sky was clear, wind north, 5 m.p.h.

At 3:20 p.m., a strange round object, bearing southeast, approached the boat at high speed. As seen by Veeder and the others, through binoculars, the UFO appeared to be a sphere with sensing elements or spikes protruding from it. The tips of the "spikes" were red.

The unknown object hovered for about two minutes, then took off to the southwest. Because the witnesses had no way of evaluating the size or distance of the UFO, they could not determine its velocity. But the five men, all excellent observers, agreed on the object's reality.

"We do know," Veeder reported,"that it came at an exceptionally fast rate of speed and went at a speed greater than any object we had ever seen. This was a case in which an individual is embarrassed as it seems so improbable...however, we do know that this was real and was reported to the AF without hesitation."

(In the following weeks, hundreds of UFOs were reported by other trained observers. Among them was one seen on Nov. 7 at Cathedral City, Calif., similarly described as a "sphere with fins surrounding it.")

The low-altitude UFO operation,occuring in 1956 at El Centro, Calif., was observed by Navy pilots and ground crews. During night-flying exercises, a bright, round glowing object shot in above the field, approaching over the Pacific Ocean. Coming in at about 1500 feet, it stopped abruptly over the air station, then descended to

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"Hidden" Sightings (Cont)

about 300 feet. After hovering briefly, it rose and raced away to the southwest. All the Navy observers were ordered to make individual reports, to be sent to Washington. No official opinions, no explanations of the sighting ever were given to the witnesses.

On May 13, 1957, two egg-shaped UFOs were seen by telescope at Birmingham, England. The report was recently sent in by F.R. Heathcote, a NICAP member:

"At about 9:45 p.m., I was in the garden with my three-inch telescope. (I am a member of the British Astronomical Association.) I suddenly looked up and saw two objects, reddish in colour, moving one after the other.

"I swung my telescope round and caught a glimpse of them through it. They were egg-shaped, the larger end forward. While I was watching them, the second one caught up with the first.

"They then started emitting a vapour trail and disappeared in the brighter sky in the west. They were viewed for approximately 30 seconds. Through the telescope (using 30X eye piece) they were about five seconds of arc long."

Other earlier reports released to NICAP included the following sightings:

1943; Persian Gulf—Seaman Matthew Mengle, from the bow of his ship sighted a huge disc beneath the surface of the water. The object, glowing with a soft greenish light, paced the ship at about 12 knots before speeding up and moving out of sight. (Similar reports are on record.)

1945; Phoenix, Arizona—Mrs. Ruth N. Dickinson and a group of people at a picnic watched a round black object speed overhead. The UFO was flat on the bottom and rounded on the top, and seemed to be rotating slightly. The witnesses had to turn their heads quickly in order to follow its rapid flight.

October, 1950; Iran—Charles Short, a maritime radio officer, saw an odd hour-glass shaped UFO from the deck of a tanker on the Euphrates River. The UFO was aluminum colored and spun rapidly around its central axis. After about 30 seconds the UFO took off at high speed in a straight line and shot out of sight.

November, 1953; Donelson, Tenn.—NICAP member Paul Norman, trained in hydro-electric and steam-electric power, and his ten-year-old son saw a bright bluish-white UFO moving slowly over Center Hill Powerhouse and Dam on the Caney Fork River. It was about 7:00 p.m. The UFO pulsated in brightness at intervals of about one second, as it moved slowly SE, hovering twice. After about four minutes, the UFO suddenly sped away.

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1954 or 1955; Coos Bay, Oregon—District Judge Marvin Skipworth sighted a disc-shaped UFO which made a sharp maneuver and then sped away. While he was looking at two irregular clouds, Judge Skipworth said, what seemed to be a huge aluminum discus appeared, coming on a decline from above and beyond the cloud to my left...when it appeared to be about midway between and beyond the clouds, and about even with the bottom of each cloud, it suddenly turned a little to the left (my right) and soared upward and backward at a terrific speed." (A sketch shows the disc flipping on edge and making a V-turn.)

"The object was remarkably clear and well defined—no fuzzy edges or vapor streaks," the Judge continued, "and it appeared to have ridged or terraced sides. An ordinary track and field discus describes it perfectly as to shape, as I saw it. I am not capable of judging how far away nor how high it was, but as I remember, it appeared to be about two-thirds or three-fourths the area of the usual appearance of a full moon."

January, 1955; Willmington, Cal.—A dome-shaped UFO similar in form to a World War I helmet was sighted at about 11:00 p.m. by Astor Loback. The UFO, which first resembled a meteor, approached at low altitude and hovered in plain sight. A green-lighted projection like a mast then became visible on the top, and a greenish light shone from what looked like portholes. A metallic clanking noise and a whining noise like a generator were heard for a few seconds, then the lights went out and the UFO began moving slowly, losing altitude, one edge tilted down in the direction of motion. Before the UFO moved off, it passed at an estimated distance of less than 700 feet and appeared to be metallic.

April 29, 1957; Virginia, Minn.—Robert Lerdahl and Alex Ellison saw about 36 UFOs which passed overhead in groups of 6 and 8 during a forty minute period beginning at 10:15 p.m. The UFOs, giving off a greenish light, travelled from east to west at a steady speed, taking about 8 seconds to go from horizon to horizon. Through 16X50 binoculars, the objects appeared to be flattened or disc-like, and they moved in crescent formation.

Early 1957; Palm Springs, Calif.—Arnold Frykman and two others sighted a formation of five UFOs while unloading tile from a semi-trailer near the east city limits. The UFOs, presenting an oval outline, held a perfect formation as they passed directly overhead and flew out of sight over Mt. Jacinto in about 8 seconds. The time was about 11:00 a.m. and the day was very clear.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS

A Washington, D.C., Subcommittee report on UFOs which affected electrical circuits, including automobile motors and headlights, has been sent to members of Congress, scientists and newsmen as one part of the NICAP "Case For Congress." The 25-page report includes an Air Force letter stating that "the number of cases involving car stallings is negligible," but admitting the AF has not conducted a special study of electrical influences attributed to UFOs. Ninety cases of electro-magnetic effects (E-M) in 11 countries are documented in the report, which refutes the Air Force contention and illustrates a widespread phenomenon whose existence must be known to the Air Force.

Cases of electro-magnetic interference were first brought to prominence during the November 1957 "flap" of UFO sightings here and abroad. During that month, as the report shows, 21 E-M cases were reported in the United States alone, as the Air Force hastily tried to explain away the sightings. In one well-known series of reports around Levelland, Texas, the Air Force attributed the car-stallings to "ball lightning," an alleged phenomenon whose existence is not even accepted by science. In spite of far-fetched explanations offered at the time, the quick AF action in debunking the key sightings succeeded in covering up the consistency of the reports and preventing a probe by Congress. Most of the public soon forgot these sightings as the story was buried.

The Subcommittee report ties the November 1957 cases in with other E-M reports which occurred before and after the "flap." Maps show the distribution of E-M cases in the U.S., France, and South America from 1947 to 1960. Forty-nine cases are listed in which automobiles were affected as UFOs maneuvered nearby. Other effects reported were radio and television interference and dimming or extinguishing of building lights. In a few cases, effects were noted on aircraft in flight. Physiological effects, notably in the case of automobile passengers, were reported by some witnesses. These included oppressive heat, shock and/or temporary paralysis. None of the automobile passengers suffered any serious after-effects.

The Subcommittee concludes that the evidence of electrical effects associated with UFOs "is sufficient to warrant a more thorough investigation of UFOs, and an attempt to learn more about the E-M phenomenon through deliberate instrumentation for that purpose."

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FALSE CLAIMS BY SELF-STYLED NICAP AGENTS

In recent weeks, we have learned of false impressions made by several individuals claiming to be special agents of NICAP, with authority to speak for the Committee.

In one case, the person involved falsely implied that NICAP had proof of spaceman contacts and messages. He also claimed a long-standing friendship with the director (who has never met him) and stated he frequently received "inside information" from NICAP headquarters.

Self-styled NICAP agents have also publicly released fantastic stories including reports of mystic-religious links with UFOs. In one instance, the claimant, a paid-up NICAP member, used his regular membership status to create the impression that he was a special representative. He has been instructed to retract the claims or have his membership revoked.

As is well known, NICAP welcomes the cooperation of all its members, who provide an important information network by transmitting reports to us for evaluation. However, members who use their cards for introductory purposes while obtaining information should not claim to be special agents of any kind, or to have authority to speak for NICAP. The flagrant misuse of the NICAP card cited above is harmful to the Committee and to all serious members, and we shall appreciate reports of such false claims.

The only official NICAP investigators are Subcommittee members (approved by NICAP and carrying credentials) and officials of NICAP Affiliates (chartered by NICAP.) The national Panel of Special Advisers assists the Committee in evaluations. The only official NICAP spokesmen are the Board members and the executive staff. All who join NICAP as Associate members, at the $5.00 annual rate, receive membership identification cards. The only special NICAP cards are those issued to the Subcommittee investigators.

E-M Report (Cont.)

Funds for the printing of the report were donated by NICAP members and supporters in the Cleveland-Akron, Ohio, area. NICAP is particularly grateful to Mr. C.W. Fitch and other members of the Cleveland UFOlogy Project, and the UFO Research Committee of Akron.

Since a limited number of copies was printed especially for members of Congress, scientists, and newsmen, no extra copies are available to NICAP members or members of other UFO organizations. No funds were available for a general printing; however, we will consider printing a second edition for general distribution on the basis of advance orders if enough interest is shown.

FLYING SAUCERS: TOP SECRET (First Installment of Digest)

As announced previously, the directors new book, "Flying Saucers: Top Secret," will be summarized in the UFO Investigator (and bulletins, if space permits.) Serialization, at first considered, was found impractical; it would take more than two years, and meantime important developments would be slighted. The digest is expected to run through only four issues giving members the main points in the book.

"Flying Saucers: Top Secret" is the documented narrative of NICAP's search for the facts and its battle against censorship, from early '57 to February 1960.

Chapter I — Encounter Above the Atlantic. One night in '56, as a U.S. Navy Super-Constellation transport was crossing the Atlantic, a strange cluster of lights was observed on the surface or hovering just above it. As the transport commander banked to investigate, the lights dimmed, changing to rings of several colors as the unknown objects separated.

Apparently the Navy crew had chanced upon a secret rendezvous of huge UFOs. As the odd "rings" spread out, one streaked up toward the Constellation. It quickly took shape as a giant flying disc, the glow coming from its rim. Its diameter was three to four times the transport's wingspan, and it was about 30 feet thick at the center.

As the huge disc approached, head-on, a collision seemed inevitable. Then it whipped to one side, reversing its course to pace the Navy plane. To the Navy pilots and flight crew, it appeared metallic. After a few moments, the disc tilted upward and disappeared at incredible speed. The Navy commander, though he had seen no sign of life, later said he was sure they were being closely observed.

After the landing at Gander, Newfoundland, AF Intelligence officers carefully questioned the Navy men. (In addition to the operating crew, the Constellation was ferrying home two extra flight crews, most of whom had seen the giant UFO.) Later, at Patuxent Naval Air Station, the Navy men again were interrogated. After this, a scientist from a "sensitive Government agency" (believed to be the CIA) showed the plane commander a folder of secret UFO photos. One of the objects pictured closely resembled the huge UFO encountered above the Atlantic. But the scientist refused to answer any questions, as had AF Intelligence at Gander.

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Besides full details of the Navy encounter, this first chapter includes a warning by a majority of the NICAP Board against secrecy dangers; documented AF denials of censorship, the Coast Guard Commandant's letter proving official secrecy, and sidelights on the fight for Congressional hearings in discussions with Rear Adm. D.S. Fahrney and Lou Corbin, news director of WFBR in Baltimore.

Chapter II — The Killian Case. The fully detailed inside story of the AF silencing of Capt. Peter Killian, American Airlines, in March 1959. This followed the Feb. 24 sighting of a three-UFO formation by Killian, his co-pilot, and crews of five other airliners, while Killian was piloting a DC-6 from Newark to Detroit. After Capt. Killian gave the story to the press, by American A rlines orders, the AF attempted to debunk the report with two different answers, and by ridiculing Killian. When this failed, Capt. Killian was muzzled.

Chapter III — Round One. After indicating the need for a national, private organization to investigate UFOs, this chapter shows, through a tight review of the period 1944-56, how the truth had been officially obscured. It then shows how NICAP was organized, covers the widely published "opening gun" statement made in 1957 by Adm. Fahrney (then chairman of the Board) and the flood of information that followed. This included: The dramatic daytime sighting of a large, maneuvering disc by former Navy pilot John C. Williams and other witnesses; the night approach to a darkened National Airlines plane by a UFO, and its sudden flight as the pilot switched on the lights; and a reliable report that a UFO had been seen nearby by AF Major M.M. Stenvers, before something struck the tail of his C-131-D, throwing it into a near-fatal dive. (After first admitting "something evidently hit the tail from above," the AF said that "metal fatigue" had crumpled the tail surfaces.)

(To be continued)

A brochure entitled "What Is This UFO?" showing a questionable UFO photograph and quoting from NICAP literature has been circulated to a number of people giving the impression that it originated at NICAP. This is not an official NICAP publication. Its author has been notified and has agreed to clear up the false impression.

Because of a vacation period at Putnam's, publishers of the director's new book "Flying Saucers: Top Secret," some orders by members have unfortunately been delayed. However, 50 copies have arrived for mailing, and the approximate 30 remaining orders will be filled as soon as possible. Copies, priced at $3.95, are sold to members at $2.65, postpaid.